

Town of Wellesley  
NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

LAND USE PLAN FOR CENTENNIAL PARK

1997

*IN REMEMBRANCE*

— *of Dorothy S. Brownlee, a member of the  
Natural Resources Commission from 1979 to 1984,  
who, through her perseverance and special talents,  
made the acquisition of Centennial Park possible.*

## PREFACE TO THE 1997 PLAN

This document was originally developed in the spring of 1984 by the Long Range Planning Committee (LRPC) as a guide for land use of Wellesley's 42-acre Centennial Park. The updated plan was prepared in consultation with the Friends of Centennial Park, an affiliate of the Wellesley Conservation Council, Inc., and with the Department of Public Works Park & Tree Division, which maintains the park according to the Centennial Park Land Use Plan.

In developing this document the Long Range Planning Committee solicited broad input from citizens and Town agencies on the best use and care for the property, which was purchased from the Sisters of Charity for Wellesley's first Centennial as a heritage for the Town's second century: 1981-2181.

### NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

Richard J. Gleason, Chairman

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## *Mission Statement*

IT IS THE MISSION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION to provide stewardship, education and advocacy of the Town of Wellesley park, conservation, and open space system.

The STEWARDSHIP imperative is reflected in Commission policies and regulations. Management decisions are structured with long term stewardship in mind, as are the levels of maintenance and development specified for active or passive recreational uses.

EDUCATION is a fundamental component of the NRC mission. Stewardship can only be achieved by building long term public understanding, support and enjoyment of open space as an integral part of Wellesley's quality of life. The high level of public demand for information on Wellesley's park and conservation lands, recreational opportunities, and natural and historical resources is a hopeful indication for the future. \_\_\_\_

Providing access to open space for suitable recreational opportunities for all members of the public is an important part of NRC's mission. Prudence in planning new or expanded active recreation programs or facilities is needed in order to assure preservation of Wellesley's natural and cultural resources, native wildlife, and the healthful and aesthetic qualities essential to an outstanding residential community.

ADVOCACY of environmentally-sensitive management practices by public and private agencies and individuals alike is fundamental to the stewardship mission. Emphasis on the 3Rs—Reduce, Reuse, Recycle—is basic. Reducing pesticide, fertilizer and sediment-loading of Wellesley's waters is crucial to Wellesley's water supply and water-contact sports. Planting trees is critical to Wellesley's aesthetics and real estate values but even more to fresh air, climate control, noise reduction, and pollution abatement.

Cooperation and coordination with the private sector—neighborhood groups, private land trusts, watershed associations, horticultural interests and the business sector—are integral to accomplishing this mission. Volunteer efforts and contributions have been and will continue to be vital to maintaining and improving Wellesley's quality of life.

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## INTRODUCTION

The forty-two acres of rolling meadow and woodland on the south slope of Maugus Hill off Oakland Street are known as *Centennial Park*.

Among the Town's parks, Centennial Park deserves special attention because of its size, its diversity, and its educational and recreational uses. In Centennial Park Wellesley residents can find natural beauty, contact with nature, physical activity, and escape from the hectic pace of daily life. Town residents are proud and protective of Centennial Park.

This revision of the original land use plan keeps the probable and possible needs of future generations in mind. Its goals and objectives conform to the guidelines listed below:

1. Consistency with the Town's current *Comprehensive Open Space Plan for Conservation and Recreation*
2. Protection of the natural contours and resources of the Park
3. Encouragement of passive recreation by Town residents and visitors of all ages and physical abilities.

## I HISTORY

Centennial Park was purchased by the 1980 Town Meeting as the crowning achievement of the Town's Centennial celebration (1881-1981). The acquisition carried on the tradition of the town's past benefactors by making a major contribution to the well-being and happiness of future generations.

The Park was acquired from the Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Vincent for the sum of \$1,100,000. The Wellesley Conservation Council, Inc. and the Friends of Centennial Park contributed \$31,986 towards the purchase price.

The land had been used as a dairy farm and as a recreational resource for the Academy of the Assumption, now Mass. Bay Community College. To protect the privacy and quiet of the Sisters' retirement home which borders the property to the northwest, the Town planted a border of trees along the property line and promised to maintain a four-acre buffer zone between the two properties for the next 30 years (see Map C). The Town also improved the Oakland Street entrance and restored the small farm pond named after Wellesley's long-time Town Engineer John Bezanson, which is a popular fishing and environmental field study site.

The neighborhood is one of single family homes set around the slopes of Maugus Hill. Three large institutions are abutters—the Mount St. Vincent Retirement Home, Mass. Bay Community College, and the Wellesley Country Club. Close by are the Brookside Community Garden plots, Longfellow Pond and Town Forest. Views from the Park include the church spire in Needham Heights and the Great Blue Hill in Canton.

Centennial Park is under the management of the Natural Resources Commission. It is maintained by the Department of Public Works.

## II DESCRIPTION

### **Topography**

The Park is located on rolling terrain on the southerly slopes of Maugus Hill, a glacial drumlin. Its features include the spring-fed quarter-acre Bezanson Pond which flows into Academy Brook, Rosemary Brook and Longfellow Pond.

### **Geology**

The park's soils are glacial deposits, including unstratified soils of different grain sizes and sorted deposits of coarse sand and gravel. The winding ridge south of Bezanson pond is a glacial esker. There are no bedrock outcroppings or glacial erratics in the Park. If you are interested in further details, refer to the *Centennial Park Nature Trail* pamphlet.

### **Vegetation**

The park's varied soils and exposures provide environmental niches which favor different plant communities. For example, the unstratified mixtures of clay, rocks, sand and gravel favor meadow grasses, wildflowers and sedges. The dry upper slopes of Maugus Hill encourage red oak. The gravelly esker favors conifers such as pitch pine, white pine and red cedar except on the cooler north side, which is the only site where hemlock is successful.

### **Wildlife**

Because the park's open space is supplemented by the open space of Town Forest, Longfellow Pond and the institutional neighbors, an unusual number of birds and small mammals can be found there, including red fox, skunk, rabbit, deer, pheasants, and coyote. Bezanson Pond provides an aquatic environment alive with tadpoles, frogs, and sometimes fish stocked by the neighbors.

Approximately 30 species of birds may be seen year-round. Wellesley birdwatchers have recorded about 60 species of seasonal birds, and new ones are spotted each year. The Wellesley Conservation Council, Inc. conducts annual birdspotting tours which are open to the public.

## III GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this plan is to protect and maintain Centennial Park's vistas, trees, woodlands, pond, and wildlife now and in the future for the continuing use and enjoyment of the public.

The objectives of the plan are:

- 1) to conserve and protect the park's natural resources
- 2) to preserve and enhance the park's passive recreational uses
- 3) to protect and expand the park's educational uses.

### **Conservation and Protection of Natural Resources**

To protect and conserve the park's natural resources, the following regulations are adopted:

1. The removal of sand and gravel is prohibited.

2. The cutting of trees or shrubs is prohibited except by the Department of Public Works in conformance with the park's maintenance plan.
3. The picking or removal of wildflowers is prohibited.
4. The meadows, paths and parking areas shall be maintained according to their level of use.
5. The use of all motorized vehicles except for DPW maintenance vehicles is prohibited.
6. Bezanson Pond and the park brooks shall be maintained without disturbance to the banks or shrubbery.

The conservation of special habitats is essential. Such habitats may be enhanced with native plants to provide food, shelter and nesting habitat for birds and wildlife. Native trees, shrubs, berries and wildflowers providing wildlife values shall be encouraged.

#### **Recreational Uses**

Passive recreation, including but not limited to hiking, birdwatching, cross-country skiing, sledding, photography, painting, berry-picking, picnicking, kite-flying, and fishing, is strongly encouraged. Community garden plots are provided at the Brookside Road Community Gardens; gardening in the park is not permitted.

#### **Educational and Cultural Uses**

Centennial Park and Bezanson Pond offer Wellesley's students a close-to-home outdoor educational opportunity. The Environmental Aides and selected elementary classes use the park with safety, convenience and economy. Wellesley's elementary, middle school and high school teachers are encouraged to use the park for field discovery and research. The Park is also available to Dana Hall, Mass. Bay Community College, Babson College, and Wellesley College teachers and students.

Wellesley's religious congregations are encouraged to use the park for special occasions, such as sunrise services.

### **IV LONG RANGE PLANNING**

The 1984 Plan called for the accomplishment of the following objectives by the year 2000:

- ▶ To maintain the balance of meadows and woodland
- ▶ To complete the boundary planting.
- ▶ To improve the sitting area at the knoll
- ▶ To provide off-street parking
- ▶ To mark the entrance clearly in order to prevent use of the Mount St. Vincent parking lot by Centennial Park visitors
- ▶ To install permanent boundary markers
- ▶ To encourage the Country Club to mark its boundary with plantings, boulders or rough area
- ▶ To establish and foster the "Friends of Centennial Park"

- ▶ To encourage suggestions from neighbors and park users
- ▶ To encourage passive recreational activities and use of the park by schools and civic bodies
- ▶ To provide a descriptive park brochure and map showing connections to points of interest and the trail system
- ▶ To clear the trails and mark them inconspicuously
- ▶ To ask Mass. Bay Community College to secure the future use of the traditional paths to and from Maugus Hill and the surrounding open space
- ▶ To mow Meadow #5 (the upper meadow) occasionally to preserve the vista
- ▶ To evaluate the potential for a woodlot management program
- ▶ To discuss with property owners a right-of-way for pedestrian access from Abbott Road and Windsor Roads
- ▶ To discourage encroachments and dumping
- ▶ To install a freshwater well and pitcher pump
- ▶ To encourage birdwalks and bluebird nesting boxes

Most of these objectives have been attained. A few, such as bluebird boxes, were attempted but did not succeed at the time. Dodie Brownlee's pitcher pump, intended to give residents a source of untreated water, was found to be impractical due to health regulations.

## V

### ANNUAL MAINTENANCE PLAN

#### **Maintenance Goal**

*The goal of Centennial Park maintenance is to protect, preserve and enhance the park's native New England ecology for the education and enjoyment of park users.*

#### **Maintenance Objectives**

The following objectives for Centennial Park maintenance are adopted:

1. To preserve and enhance native vegetation that provides food and shelter to the wildlife of the park
2. To provide pedestrian access by maintaining its unpaved footpaths and trails
3. To maintain the balance of meadow to woods by mowing the meadows in alternate years
4. To discourage noxious or invasive vegetation such as poison ivy, crown vetch and catbrier
5. To protect berry patches, grapevines, and other native food species for the use of wildlife and visitors
6. To encourage native wildflowers for aesthetic and educational purposes
7. To avoid over-maintenance and to reduce maintenance costs to a minimum concomitant with public enjoyment of the park
8. To prevent park use by mountain bikes and unauthorized motor vehicles
9. To discourage off-road travel by Town maintenance vehicles
10. To remove dangers to human life or property
11. To maintain a welcoming entrance to the park (sign, gate, driveway, knoll, parking area)
12. To follow the Natural Resources Commission's "Basic Annual Maintenance Standard for Conservation Properties" (see Appendix).

## **Specific needs**

### ***Entrance Maintenance***

**Entrance** means the driveway, gate and sign; the knoll; and the gravel parking area.

The driveway shall be kept in repair, the gate painted, and the driveway shoulders and sign be cleared of overgrowth and poison ivy.

The knoll shall be mowed when the meadows are mowed. The bench shall be kept clear and in good repair.

Parking shall be restricted to the gravel parking area. Passage into the park for maintenance vehicles shall be limited as most practical.

Entrance areas shall be kept free of litter and debris. —

### ***Footpath and Trail Maintenance***

Existing footpaths shall be mowed regularly but not widened. Chipped brush may be used to suppress regrowth. Special views shall be kept open but not enlarged. The Nature Trail markers are to be kept legible and clear of vegetation. The Nature Trail pamphlet is to be kept stocked in weather-protected facilities except during the winter months.

### ***Removal of Brush and Debris***

Brush and debris shall be removed at the park entrance, along footpaths, and where hazards to human life or property may develop.

### ***Litter Control***

Litter and trash shall be removed as needed, with emphasis on the entrance and pond areas.

### ***Vegetation Control***

Poison ivy and catbrier shall be discouraged at the park entrance and controlled along footpaths and trails by mowing or use of a plant-specific herbicide. Crown vetch shall be controlled on Meadow #1.

### ***Removal of Dangerous Limbs or Trees***

Dead or fallen trees and branches shall be removed only where they threaten human safety and property, block footpaths or streams, or create a fire hazard.

### ***Boundary Planting***

The boundary planting shall be evaluated annually and kept free of crown vetch. Dead plants shall be replaced promptly.

### ***Brook Channel***

The brook channel downstream from Bezanson Pond shall be kept clear of debris.



### **Meadow mowing**

In New England most meadows require mowing so they won't revert to forest, but they vary enormously in their need for mowing. Mowing alters the ecology of the meadow to some extent; whether this is good or bad depends on the intended use or value of the meadow.

According to Mass. Audubon Naturalist Charles E. Roth, mowing the meadows annually will destroy all biennial and perennial wildflowers. Mowing every two years will preserve some of the biennials, but the perennials will die or persist without ripening seed. Therefore, while paths should be mowed regularly to keep them open and free of poison ivy, the meadows should be mowed in alternate years only in late August or early September after seed has ripened and when an inspection shows that woody species are moving in.

**To protect ground-nesting birds and to allow wildflower seed to set, the meadows at Centennial Park shall be mowed every other year on an alternating schedule, preferably after September 1. They shall *not* be mowed prior to August 15.**

**Leasing of the meadows for haying shall be considered only if the prospective lessee will agree to the above restrictions.**

### **The Five Meadows**

Centennial Park has five meadows identified by numbers on the park plan (see Appendix). Their primary values are as follows:

#### **Meadows #1 and #2**

These major meadows north and south of the park entrance set the park tone as seen from Oakland Street. They are the center of a sweeping panorama from the top of Maugus Hill through the Mount St. Vincent overlook, over the meadows, and on down past the clipped green fairways of the Country Club golf course to Rosemary Brook and Longfellow Pond. The tall grasses of Meadows 1 and 2 are a primary foraging area for ground-nesting birds. Control of crown vetch is essential here.

#### **Meadow #3**

This small meadow forms an open space along the woods trail behind the homes on Windsor Road. It provides a change of pace and scenery. The woods trail needs to be maintained so that users have no difficulty in following the route.

#### **Meadow #4**

This meadow is particularly rich in wildflowers which will be destroyed by too-frequent mowing. It is also a prime nesting area for ground-nesting birds. The paths need regular mowing to keep them free of poison ivy.

#### **Meadow #5**

This steep, narrow meadow shared with Mass. Bay Community College is high on the side of Maugus Hill. The view from it extends to the Great Blue Hill in Canton. It needs annual mowing to prevent trees from taking over.



VI  
ANNUAL INSPECTION BY FRIENDS OF CENTENNIAL PARK

It is requested that the Friends of Centennial Park walk the property at least once during the growing season and that they report maintenance needs to the Natural Resources Commission.



VII  
APPENDIX

### CENTENNIAL PARK DEED RESTRICTIONS

The land herein conveyed shall be devoted solely to park, recreational, playground and conservation uses, as the Natural Resources Commission of the Town of Wellesley shall determine, including such structures, improvements and facilities as are deemed necessary or appropriate by the Town of Wellesley in connection therewith, but subject to the following restrictions:

1. The premises shall not be lighted by any artificial exterior lighting to illuminate active recreational uses between the hours of 11:00 PM and 7:00 AM
2. Within the area shown as "Passive Recreation Buffer" on the plan voted by Town Meeting, permitted uses shall be limited to passive park, recreational and conservation uses, including by way of example and not limitation informal play, walking, birding, skiing, sledding, and nature study.
3. The foregoing restriction numbers 1 and 2 shall run with the land and be in full force and effect for a period of 30 years from the date of recording this deed, and shall be subject to a notice of renewal thereafter according to law.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary hereinbefore provided, the foregoing restrictions benefit the land shown as Parcel B on said Plan and all of the foregoing restrictions shall be terminated and shall be of no further force or effect at such time as the buildings now existing on Parcel B as shown on said Plan, now owned by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Inc., are no longer principally used as a convent, a rectory, a residential complex, or a nursing home or elderly care facility for members of the congregation of Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul or any similar order of religious men and/or women. Said area shown as "Passive Recreation Buffer" contains 4.101 acres according to said Plan.

## CENTENNIAL PARK

### *Policy Guidelines*

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION:

To maintain Centennial Park as conservation land and to enhance it as a natural area featuring flora and fauna native to New England, with emphasis on native plants which provide food and/or shelter to meadow and forest life.

# CENTENNIAL PARK

## *Maintenance Plan*

### OBJECTIVES

- To be consistent with the *Basic Standards for Park and Conservation Lands*
  - To be consistent with the *1984 Land Use Plan for Centennial Park*
  - To emphasize field monitoring by the Friends of Centennial Park
  - To be reviewed jointly by the Friends of Centennial Park and the NRC
- A. The Entrance (includes driveway, gate, sign, knoll and parking area)**  
Make entrance and turnoff from Oakland Street more visible  
Repair drive, parking area, memorial bench and sign as needed  
Repaint letters of sign for greater visibility  
Paint gate as needed  
Keep park sign and driveway shoulders clear of overgrowth and poison ivy  
Mow knoll as often as needed to keep entrance open and inviting  
Remove litter and debris
- B. Footpaths and Trails**  
Keep open by mowing, especially to control poison ivy  
Restore Nature Trail markers, woodchips and *Trail Guides* as necessary  
Keep views open but not enlarged  
Maintain passage along the Windsor Road boundary
- C. Brush and Debris**  
Remove brush and debris at entrance, along paths and trails, and from brook and pond  
Remove where fallen trees or branches present a danger to life, limb or property  
Remind abutters in the fall to remove non-composted garden refuse
- D. Vegetation Control**  
Control by mowing whenever possible; minimize use of herbicides  
Poison ivy to be controlled, preferably by mowing, at the park entrance, along trails, and where it invades the meadows  
Control brush only where essential, by manual means if possible  
Control crown vetch as necessary; discuss herbicide with NRC  
Herbicides may not be used within 100 feet of water
- E. Broken Limbs and Trees**  
To be removed only where blocking footpaths or streams or threatening life, limb or property

*Centennial Park Maintenance Plan*  
*(continued)*

**F. Litter Control**

No trash barrels

Encourage visitors to remove everything they bring

**G. Boundary Planting**

*Monitor and report to NRC annually on crown vetch invasiveness*

**H. Brook and Pond**

Keep channel free-flowing

**I. Meadow Mowing**

*Meadows to be mowed every other year in rotation*

*Meadows to be mowed after August 1 to avoid ground-nesting birds*

*Paths and poison ivy to be mowed at any time*

*Blackberry tangles to be preserved except where interfering with passage*

Meadow #1 (off Oakland St.): Mow back half alternately with front

Meadow #2 (next to golf course):

Meadow #3 (gardens): Clear passage around gardens

Meadow #4 (wildflowers):

Meadow #5 (Mass. Bay): Mow vigorously and thoroughly to remove woody material

**J. Evaluation of Maintenance and Amendments to Maintenance Plan**

Friends of Centennial Park to monitor maintenance throughout summer

Friends to report problems to the Natural Resources Commission.

Friends to make recommendations by September 15 for capital improvements

Friends to meet with the NRC in October to evaluate results and to plan for maintenance improvements.

## PARK AND CONSERVATION LANDS

### *General Regulations*

THESE REGULATIONS ARE ADOPTED by the Natural Resources Commission pursuant to the authority of MGL Chapter 45 §5 to protect Wellesley's park and conservation lands and to enhance public enjoyment of open space recreational and educational opportunities.

Wellesley's parks and conservation lands are Town property administered by the Natural Resources Commission for the benefit of all. Visitors are required to abide by these regulations so that the rights of all are respected. Persons who violate any of these regulations shall be required to leave and shall be subject to all penalties prescribed by law.

#### **1. Hours**

Parks and conservation lands are open to the public from sunup to sundown throughout the year. Nighttime use is prohibited except for scheduled use on lighted playing fields.

#### **2. Motor Vehicles Prohibited**

Motor vehicles are prohibited except on paved roads and in designated parking areas between sunup and sundown. No overnight parking is permitted. Motorcycles, motor scooters, motor campers, trail bikes, snowmobiles, and any other motor-powered vehicles, except for those used for public maintenance, are prohibited from unpaved areas.

#### **3. Firearms and Traps**

Firearms, hunting and trapping are prohibited. Molesting, harassing or injuring wildlife in any way is prohibited. Fishing is permitted in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth.

#### **4. Drugs and Alcoholic Beverages**

Possession of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances is prohibited.

#### **5. Dumping and Littering Prohibited**

Littering or dumping of grass clippings, leaves, brush, debris or any other material is prohibited. When leaving park or conservation lands, visitors are requested to remove any materials they brought in with them. Voluntary clean-ups are encouraged and appreciated.

#### **6. Pets**

Pets must at all times be under the immediate control of the owner or on a leash in order to protect plants, wildlife, and the enjoyment of other visitors.

## *General Regulations (continued)*

### **7. Trees and Plants Protected**

Cutting or removing trees or other vegetation is prohibited because trees, shrubs, flowers and groundcovers are essential to wildlife and to the beauty and enjoyment of parks and conservation lands.

### **8. Firewood**

On penalty of law, no wood may be removed for firewood or other purposes from park or conservation lands except with written permission from the Natural Resources office. Stacked firewood from trees taken down by the Department of Public Works may be removed by residents for personal use.

### **9. Vandalism**

Disturbing, removing, defacing, cutting or otherwise damaging a natural feature, sign, barrier, building or other property in park and conservation land is prohibited.

### **10. Noise**

Conduct which disturbs the tranquility of park or conservation lands or which interferes with the enjoyment of others is prohibited. Disturbing conduct includes, but is not limited to, making loud noise audible beyond the immediate area of the source.

### **11. Camping**

Camping is permitted only by permit from the Natural Resources Commission.

### **12. Open Fires**

Open fires are allowed only by permit from the Wellesley Fire Department and from the Natural Resources Commission.

### **13. Violations**

Violations of these regulations shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$200, as provided by MGL Chapter 45 Section 24. Damages for tree cutting or removal are additional.



## PARK AND CONSERVATION LANDS

### *Basic Annual Maintenance Standard for Conservation Lands*

The Natural Resources Commission sets policy for improving the maintenance and accessibility of conservation lands so that residents may enjoy them for passive recreation, photography and educational purposes. This requires opening and marking entrances to the properties, clearing and marking trails and paths, discouraging catbrier and poison ivy, removing debris and litter, and placement of stepping stones or logs or simple footbridges at strategic locations. NRC standards for Public Works maintenance of conservation land are:

**1. Entrance Maintenance**

Pedestrian entrances shall be cleared of overgrowth and poison ivy. Litter and dumped material shall be removed. Trash barrels and signage shall be discussed with Natural Resources staff prior to installation.

**2. Path and Trail Maintenance**

Footpaths shall be kept open but not widened. Chipped brush may be used to suppress regrowth. Special views shall be kept open but not enlarged except in consultation with the Natural Resources office.

**3. Brush and Debris Removal**

Effort is to be concentrated at entrances, along paths, and where hazards (fire, flood, safety) may occur.

**4. Selective Poison Ivy Control**

Poison ivy control is to be used at entrances and along paths where human contact may occur. Massachusetts-approved herbicides may be used in minimal quantities.

**5. Removal of Dangerous Limbs or Trees**

Dead or fallen trees or branches shall be removed *only* where they threaten safety or property or block paths or streams.

**6. Litter Control**

Litter and dumping shall be removed. Trash barrels and signs may be utilized in consultation with Natural Resources staff to discourage litter. If used, trash barrels must be emptied regularly.

**7. Slash Disposal**

In remote areas clean large limbs may be stacked as wildlife shelter. Slash may not be left where it would create a fire hazard. Slash may not be piled within 25 feet of any pond or stream.

## PARK AND CONSERVATION LANDS

### *Maintenance of Conservation Lands Explained*

#### CONSERVATION LAND MAINTENANCE IS DIFFERENT FROM PARK MAINTENANCE

Wellesley's *parks* and *conservation* lands are managed under different Massachusetts laws. The Natural Resources Commission sets policy for both. Under Town bylaw the Department of Public Works Park & Tree Division carries out NRC policy for maintenance of park and conservation lands.

Generally speaking, parks have different purposes from conservation lands. Parks tend to be more open, "manicured," and suitable for active sports and group activities. Conservation lands are more natural and informal, intended to protect water quality and recharge, plantlife and wildlife. Conservation lands are used for passive recreation, nature study, and other educational purposes. In Wellesley, large conservation areas are called *Reservations*.

Conservation land is less expensive to maintain than park land because less work is needed. There are no ornamental plants to care for and mowing of turf is not required. But "low care" is not "no care."

#### Why Conservation Land is Maintained

If no work is done on conservation land, brooks become clogged, footpaths are blocked, and hazardous conditions may develop. Littering and dumping become problems.

#### The Right Kind of Maintenance

All maintenance work is to be done according to the Natural Resources policy called "Basic Maintenance of Conservation Lands" included in this handbook.

Natural Resources policies guide the maintenance of all conservation lands in Wellesley. If there is any question as to what is wanted, the NRC office should be consulted before work is started.

#### Policy Guidelines

In conservation lands, narrow, winding footpaths are wanted, not wide, smooth, level paths. These paths may be bumpy, steep or damp in places, so long as they are passable by one or two people. Conservation footpaths are only for walking, not for bicycles or vehicles.

Although in parkland wide vistas are enjoyable, in conservation areas most vistas are small and close-up, such as a patch of spring flowers or a quick glimpse around a bend in the trail. Special vistas from a lookout point or across a pond should be identified and maintained. Man-made structures such as bridges and signs should blend with their surroundings. Natural materials such as logs or stones should be used as much as possible.

## *Maintenance of Conservation Lands Explained* (continued)

### **Litter and Dumping**

Grass clippings, leaves and branches are often dumped on public land. Small amounts soon turn into mulch, but large piles become eyesores which block trails and streams and attract more dumping. Litter is a problem wherever people congregate.

High priority should be given to cleanup of dumping and litter on conservation land. If dumpers can be identified, the Natural Resources office should be notified so that action can be taken. Trash cans and "No Dumping" signs should be requested. When trashcans are used, they must be emptied regularly. When possible, composting procedures should be explained to abutters.

### **Three Mistakes to Avoid**

The three mistakes listed below create most problems but they can usually be avoided:

#### **1. Clearing of roads in conservation areas**

Wide, straight access roads spoil the natural look of conservation lands and invite vehicle trespass, which is destructive. Essential roads should be no wider than the equipment and should curve around trees or boulders. Entrances should be inconspicuous. Conservation roads should *never* be paved without consulting the Natural Resources office. If necessary, entry by unauthorized vehicles should be blocked.

#### **2. Turning brooks into ditches**

If heavy equipment is used to clear a brook of fallen branches or sediment, *the natural banks must not be changed*. In conservation lands it is good for the brooks to spread out and for water to sink into the ground. This supplies groundwater and reduces fire hazard and flooding. Natural brooks must not be changed into drainage ditches or canals. Brook maintenance is done under a permit from the Wetlands Protection Committee called "Brook Maintenance Standards."

#### **3. Tree removals**

On conservation land, trees should be removed only where necessary to keep paths open and safe. Dead trees which are not dangerous should be left in place for their nesting and denning value. Undergrowth should not be cleared but catbrier and poison ivy should be removed at entrances and along trails. Viewpoints should be cleared just enough to restore the view.

### **Use of Clean Wood Chips**

Branches and twigs should be chipped and spread along footpaths to give a springy walking surface and to slow down regrowth. Mulch contaminated with litter and weeds should not be used.

*Maintenance of Conservation Lands Explained*  
(continued)

**LIST OF CONSERVATION LANDS AND OTHER LANDS  
MAINTAINED FOR CONSERVATION PURPOSES\***

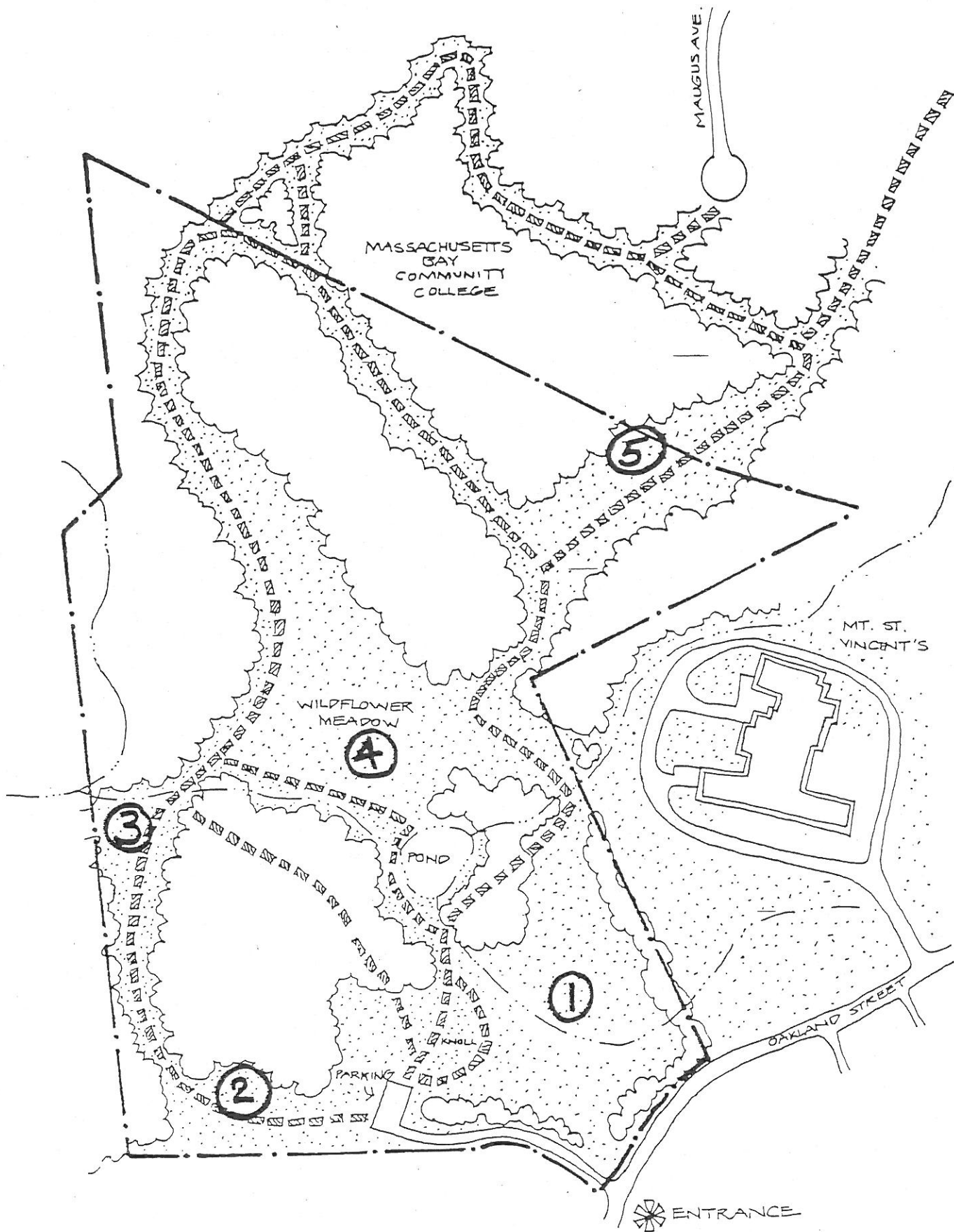
Abbott's Pond  
Baird Marsh (Guiney Swamp)  
Beebe Meadow  
Bird Island (in Morses Pond)  
Bogle Brook Park and Reeds Pond  
Carisbrooke Reservation (Glen Brook Road at the Weston line)  
Centennial Park  
Colburn Road Reservation  
Coowate Meadow (field mowing; Hillside Road and Springdale Avenue)  
Devil's Slide (off Greenwood behind 44 Bradford)  
Hardy Land (0.5A at #5 Great Plain Avenue)  
Indian Springs Park and the Brookway/Waterway (scenic road, vernal pool),  
including conservation lands off Squirrel Road (scenic road)  
"Ollie Turner" Park (field mowing; adjacent to Town Forest)  
Overbrook Reservation (Weston Road off Route 9)  
Pine Point (Morses Pond off Cochituate Aqueduct)  
Problem Rock (puddingstone at Dover Road and Grove Street)  
Sawyer Park

**The following three properties form a unit with Kelly Field and Bates School:**

Annanian Land (south of Elmwood Road across from Kelly Pond)  
Boulder Brook Reservation (includes Lilly Rich Meadow)  
Rocky Ledges (north of Boulder Brook Reservation)

**Town Forest is also maintained as conservation land.**

\* Planting on conservation lands and on lands maintained as conservation land is restricted to native plant species of value to wildlife for food and cover (see Chapter 9, *Wildlife Management*).



CENTENNIAL PARK



# CENTENNIAL PARK INVENTORIES

*A Checklist for Visitors*

## INVENTORY OF PLANTS

TREES	
Pitch Pine	<i>Pinus rigida</i>
White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Eastern Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
White Cedar	<i>Arbor vitae</i>
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Grey Birch	<i>Betula lenta</i>
Black Birch	<i>Betula populifolia</i>
Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Red Oak	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Red Maple	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Bigtooth Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentate</i>
Birch	<i>Betula populifolia</i>
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus sp.</i>
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa sp.</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>





Centennial Park Inventories, 1997

SHRUBS	
Honeysuckles	<i>Lonicera spp.</i>
Mapleleaf Viburnum	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>
Northern Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum recognitum</i>
Sweetfern	<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>
Highbush Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>
Early Low Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium vacillans</i>
Poison Ivy	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Staghorn Sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Multiflora Rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
American Barberry	<i>Berberis canadensis</i>
American Yew	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>
Staggerbush	<i>Lyonia mariana</i>
Spireas	<i>Spirea spp.</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Raspberry, Red or Black?	<i>Rubus sp.</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>
Euonymous	<i>Euonymus sp.</i>
Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Sheep Laurel	<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>
Common Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>



Centennial Park Inventories, 1997

VINES	
Fox Grape	<i>Vitis labrusca</i>
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
American Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>
Poison Ivy	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Littleleaf Wintercreeper (escape)	<i>Euonymous fortunei</i>

FERNS AND THEIR ALLIES	
Sensitive Fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Lady Fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>
Cinnamon Fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>
Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Interrupted Fern	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>
New York Fern	<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>
Ground Pine	<i>Lycopodium complanatum</i>
Field Horsetail (Scouring Rush)	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>

MUSHROOMS AND FUNGI	
Indian Pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>

WEEDS/WILDFLOWERS/GRASSES	
Wood Betony	<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>
Smoothish Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium floribundum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Wintercress	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>



Centennial Park Inventories, 1997

Pink Lady's Slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Wild Sensitive Plant	<i>Cassia nictitans</i>
Indian Cucumber-Root	<i>Medeola virginiana</i>
Sarsaparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Common Blue Violet	<i>Viola papilionacea</i>
Common Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Steeplebush (Hardhack)	<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Common Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Rabbit's Foot Clover	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Bush Clover	<i>Lespedeza violacea</i>
Peppergrass	<i>Lepidium sp.</i>
Blue-eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium sp.</i>
Yellow Stargrass	<i>Aletris sp.</i>
Wild Oats (Sessile Bellwort)	<i>Uvularia sessifolia</i>
Wild Geranium	<i>Pelargonium (Geranium) maculatum</i>
Bladder Campion	<i>Silene cucubalus</i>
Goldthread	<i>Coptis groenlandica</i>
Blue Cohosh	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>
Common Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Skunk Cabbage	<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>
Pickernelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
Watercress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>
Slender Blue Flag	<i>Iris prismatica</i>
False Hellebore (Indian Poke)	<i>Veratrum viride</i>
Sheep Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>



Centennial Park Inventories, 1997

Garden Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Common Wood Sorrel	<i>Oxalis montana</i>
Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum sp.</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum sp.</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago sp.</i>
Devil's Paintbrush	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Cress	<i>Lepidium sp.</i>
False Solomon's Seal	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Common Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Spearmint	<i>Mentha spicata</i>
Wild Mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>
Plantain	<i>Plantago (Goodyera) sp.</i>
Ox Eye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Common Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla simplex</i>
Dwarf Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>
Silvery Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla argentea</i>
Wild Lettuce	<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>
Hairy Lettuce	<i>Lactuca hirsuta</i>
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca scariola</i>
Wild Madder	<i>Galium mollugo</i>
Blue Field Madder	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>
Canada Mayflower (Wild Lily-of-the- Valley)	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>
Pipsissewa	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>
Spotted Wintergreen	<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>
Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Common Strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>
Touch-Me-Not	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>





Centennial Park Inventories, 1997

Yellow Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>
Common Sow-Thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Spiny Sow-Thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Field Thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Bull Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Tall Thistle	<i>Cirsium altissimum</i>
Beggar Ticks	<i>Bidens sp.</i>
Aster	<i>Aster sp.</i>
Bluet	<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>
Orpine	<i>Sedum sp.</i>
Common Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Mustard	<i>Brassica sp.</i>
Huron Tansy	<i>Tanacetum huronense</i>
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum sp.</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>
Queen Anne's Lace (Wild Carrot)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus sp.</i>
Common Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Field Pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Creeping Snowberry	<i>Gaultheria hispidula</i>
Chamomile	<i>Matricaria (Anthemis) sp.</i>
Crown Vetch (introduced)	<i>Coronilla varia</i>
Cow Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>



## INVENTORY OF BIRDS

WATERFOWL: SWANS/DUCKS/GEESE	
Mallard Duck	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
SHOREBIRDS: PLOVERS/SANDPIPERS/WOODCOCK/SNIPE	
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
American Woodcock	<i>Philohela minor</i>
SHOREBIRDS: GULLS AND TERNS	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
VULTURES, HAWKS, EAGLES AND FALCONS	
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Kestrel (Sparrow Hawk)	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
GALLINACEOUS BIRDS: TURKEYS/GROUSE/QUAIL/PHEASANTS	
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bobwhite</i>
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>



Centennial Park Inventories, 1997

PIGEONS AND DOVES	
Rock Dove (Pigeon)	<i>Columba livia</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>
OWLS	
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Screech Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>
CUCKOOS	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
GOATSUCKERS: NIGHTHAWKS	
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>
SWIFTS	
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
HUMMINGBIRDS	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
KINGFISHERS	
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>



Centennial Park Inventories, 1997

FLICKERS, WOODPECKERS AND SAPSUCKERS	
Yellow-Shafted Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos (Picoides) villosus</i>
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos (Picoides) pubescens</i>
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Centurus carolinus</i>
PERCHING BIRDS	
FLYCATCHERS, KINGBIRDS AND PHOEBES	
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
LARKS	
SWALLOWS	
Tree Swallow	<i>Iridoprocne bicolor</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>
JAYS AND CROWS	
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Common Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Fish Crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>





Centennial Park Inventories, 1997

CHICKADEES AND TITMICE	
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Parus bicolor</i>
NUTHATCHES	
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
CREEPERS	
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
WRENS	
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS	
Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottis</i>
Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
THRUSHES AND BLUEBIRDS	
Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Hylocichla guttata</i>
GNATCATCHERS AND KINGLETS	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>



Centennial Park Inventories, 1997

PIPITS	
Water (American) Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>
WAXWINGS	
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
SHRIKES	
STARLINGS	
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
VIREOS	
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>
WARBLERS	
Black and White Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
Parula Warbler	<i>Parula americana</i>
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pennsylvanica</i>
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>
Myrtle Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>
Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>



Centennial Park Inventories, 1997

BLACKBIRDS AND ORIOLES	
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
TANAGERS	
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
GROSBEAKS, FINCHES AND SPARROWS	
House Sparrow (Weaver Finch)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Cardinal	<i>Richmondia (Cardinalis) cardinalis</i>
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Hesperiphona vespertina</i>
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>
Rufus-sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Slate-colored Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>
Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>



Centennial Park Inventories, 1997

Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella aborea</i>
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
<b>BIRD POSSIBILITIES</b>	
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>
Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helminthos vermivorus</i>
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>





Centennial Park Inventories, 1997

Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
Eastern Wood Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>



## INVENTORY OF MAMMALS, REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

MAMMALS	
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes fulva</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Eastern Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Eastern Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>
Woodchuck	<i>Marmota monax</i>
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Weasel	<i>Mustela sp.</i>
Long-Tailed (Masked) Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>
Short-Tailed Shrew	<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>
Star-Nosed Mole	<i>Condylura cristata</i>
Meadow Vole (Field/Meadow Mouse)	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Eastern Cottontail Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Eastern Pipistrel (Bat)	<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
MARSUPIALS (POUCHED MAMMALS)	
Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>



REPTILES	
Eastern Milk Snake	<i>Lampropeltis doliata triangulum</i>
Eastern Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis</i>
Northern Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus edwardsi</i>
Northern Water Snake	<i>Natrix sipedon sipedon</i>
Spotted Turtle	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>
Eastern Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta picta</i>

AMPHIBIANS	
Green Frog	<i>Rana clamitans melanota</i>
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens pipiens</i>
Spring Peeper (Tree Frog)	<i>Hyla crucifer</i>
Wood Frog* (quacking call at night)	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Pickerel Frog	<i>Rana palustris</i>
American Toad	<i>Bufo americanus</i>
Spotted Salamander*	<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>
Red-backed Salamander	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>
* Confirm for designation as Vernal Pond	

